overwhelming majority in the Senate is also made up of ethnic Fijians. Only ethnic Fijians can occupy the post of president or prime Minister. Fijians of Indian ethnicity are, thus, at a disadvantage, as the racially-biased Constitution aoes not guaranthee them fair Parliamentary representation, in proportion to their numerical strength in the total population. This anomaly becomes striking when seen against the fact that in 1990, when the Constitution was adopted, Fijians of Indian origin were in majority.

(d) Government of India bat taken sustained action in international fora to highlight the discrimination the ethnic Indian community is subjected to. We have made clear our view that we cannot agree to the re-entry of Fiji into the Commonwealth till a democratic, non discriminatory and properly representational constitution is adopted. Our deep concern regarding discrimination by the Government of Fiji against their own nationals of Indian origin has also been repeatedly made known to the international community, especially countries of the Commonwealth and those located in the South Pacific. In early 1995 the Government of Fiji set up a Constitution Review Commission which submitted its report in September 1996, recommending, interalia, that the ethnic bias of the constitution be corrected. The report is presently under consideration of Joint Parliamentary Select Committee of Fij Parliament. We are followings the process of the Constitutional' reform that has been set in motion, and hope that the implementation of the Commission's recommendations will be done in a manner that meets the legitimate expectations and aspirations of the Fijians of Indian origin and that the expected constitutional reforms would provide a mechanism for taking care of the interests of the ethnic Fijian Indian farmers. Government of India is fully alive to the situation of the people of Indian origin in I Fiji and will continue to maintain diplomatic pressure on the Government of Fiji. We are also in touch with the concerned friendly countries in this regard.

Indian Pows in Pakistan Jail$

4285. SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH:
SHRIMATI MALTI SHARMA:
SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pelased to State

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Indian Prisoners Of War (POWS) captured by Pakistan in the 1971 war, are still languishing in Pak jails;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons why even after 25 years they could not be released;

(d) the efforts Government of India are making/have made so far with their Pak counterpart to secure their release;

(e) by when these worthy sons of the nation are expected to return to the motherland; and

(f) whether Pak POWs of the 1971 war also in Indian jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP): (a) to (e) According to avialable information, 54 Indian defence personnel missing from the 1965 and 1971 wars are believed to be in deterntion in Pakistan, Pakistan has been maintaining that there are no such Indian defence personnel in its custody.

This issue has repeatedly been taken up with the Government of Pakistan and was again raised at the meeting between the External Affairs Minister of Inida and the Foreign Minister of Pakistan on 9 April, 1997. The Pakistani Foreign Minister continued to maintain that no Indian POWs were under detention in Pakistan, but nevertheless offered to receive all material with us on this subject. This material will be forwarded

to Pakistan shortly.

(f) India does not have any Pakistani POWs in its custody.

Outstanding Income-Tax Arrears of Film Personalities

4286. SHRI RAGHAVJI:
SHRI MOHINDRA SINGH KALYAN;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of film artists, producers and directors in whose cases income-tax demands exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs are outstanding as on 15th March, 1997;

(b) the details thereof, year-wise;

(c) whether income-tax department has attached movable and immovable assets of the defaulters mentioned in part (a) above by taking recourse to section 226(3) and Rule 48 of the Second Schedule of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in each case, stating the results thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.P. VEERANDRA KUMAR) (a) and (b) Information in this regard in maintained and available on quarterly basis. According to latest available information, the names of the film stars, directors and producer? etc, against whom income-tax/ corporation-tax demand exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs remained outstanding as on 31.12.1996 are given in the annexed statement. *(See* below)

The details of outstanding income-tax demand, year-wise in the case of each film personality would require references to filed offices spread throughout the country. As cumulative figures of demands are available such references would be time-consuming.

(c) and (d) The powers available under-section 226(3) and under Rule 48 of the Second Schedule of Income-tax Act, 1961 are utilised by the Assessing Officers and Tax Recovery Officers to attach movable and immovable assests to recover outstanding tax demand in appropriate cases. However, precise details including results of action taken in each case, would require references to the field formations spread throughout the country. Collection and compilation of such information in all the above cases would be quite volumnous and time-consuming. Efforts and labour involved in the matter may nt be commensurate with the objective sought to be achieved. However, if the Hon'ble Members desire to have the information about any particular film personality, the same can be collected and furnished.

STATEMENT

List of film Stars, Directors and producers ugaenst Whom Income-tax/Corporation Tax are out-standing

SI. No.	Names of the film stars, directors and producers etc.	Income-tax/ Corporation-tax demand exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs remained outstanding as on 31.12.1996
1	2	3
	S/Shri	(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Late Kishore Kumar Ganguly	41 92